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In 1913 large bodies of tungsten ore were discovered in the Tungsten Hills, west of Bishop. They remained practically unknown until the spring of 1916, when outside interests bought them and began to develop them energetically. By midsummer two mills had been completed and were in active operation, and the district has since supplied a large quantity of tungsten. Geologic conditions similar to those in the Tungsten Hills prevail over a wide extent of country along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada. The places of contact of the intrusive granites with other rock, shown in the geologic maps accompanying the paper, are the most likely places to prospect for other similar bodies of tungsten ore.

THE JOURNAL OF "NATURAL HISTORY"

THE *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History* will hereafter be known as *Natural History*, being edited as hitherto by Miss Mary Cynthia Dickerson, curator of woods and forestry. The change is announced as follows:

Attention is called to the change in title of this magazine from *American Museum Journal* to the old, honorable and historical name *Natural History*. A change has been contemplated for two years or more, partly to avoid confusion with other publications known as "Museum Journals" and partly because the magazine for these years has not restricted itself to a consideration of the American Museum's work and interests. As expressed many times by the editor in letters to contributors, the magazine would like to feel that it stands as a medium of expression between authoritative science in America and the people, a place for publication of readable articles on the results of the scientific research and thought of the nation for people who are not technically trained. These people have neither time nor desire to pore over technical, unreadable articles, but nevertheless are intelligently, practically and often profoundly interested. *Natural History* would like to stand for the highest type of authoritative natural history, expressed by the investigators themselves, by explorers, by the accurate observers in laboratory or field. In addition it desires to interpret the technical publications of our scientific thinkers, if not by popular articles by the same authors, then through reviews by other well-known scientific thinkers, these "re-

views" being, as suggested, readable discussions of the given subject apropos of the technical work. It would also of course report phases of the educational work being accomplished by the scientific departments of the United States government and by the various scientific institutions of the country, especially those of the museum type.

There has been so much shallow, inaccurate, "popular" science, nature study and natural history, written by persons untrained in science and with distorted imaginations, that a prejudice still remains in the minds of some scientists against putting their observations and conclusions, even when of great value for the layman, into readable form. But the time of such suspicion and condemnation against the mere form of expression of an idea is well-nigh past, and the greatest scientific men of the country are daily proving their willingness and desire to write in a way to be understood not only by the trained technical man, but also by the man with no knowledge of the shorthand of the scientific vocabulary.

We need especially to have a knowledge of nature and science to-day. The day of necessity has come for conservation of the world's natural resources and preservation of animals fast becoming extinct; there is seen approaching the time of conscious control of evolution; and just ordinary culture demands in the present decade knowledge of science in addition to what it has always demanded in literature, music and art. And these reasons do not take account of the added joy in life that comes from a knowledge of nature. We people of to-day need to know the book of the earth, to study it as a Bible, feeling the divinity in it. *Natural History* hopes to meet this need in part.

DEGREES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

IN view of the importance of arriving at some measure of standardization for the various degrees and certificates offered in the field of public health, Yale University invited a group of representatives from neighboring universities to confer in regard to the matter at New Haven on February 28, 1919. Johns Hopkins University was represented by Dr. W. H. Welch, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Professor W. T. Sedgwick, Harvard University by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, New York University by W. H. Park, and the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. H. F. Smyth; while Yale University was repre-